

Baodera gen. nov. for Trichiura khasiana MOORE, 1879

(Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae)

by

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Summary: *Baodera* gen. nov. is established for *Trichiura khasiana* MOORE from the Himalayas and Sikkim. The new genus is withdrawn from Poecilocampinae and placed within Lasiocampinae.

Резюме: Род *Baodera* ZOLOTUHIN gen. nov. устанавливается для Гималайского вида *Trichiura khasiana* MOORE. Совокупность признаков нового рода позволяет изъять его из подсемейства Poecilocampinae, куда включается род *Trichiura*, и поместить его в подсемейство Lasiocampinae.

The genus *Trichiura* STEPHENS consists of seven palearctic species as shown by WITT (1981). But at the same time, one more species, *T. khasiana* MOORE, described from the Himalayas, was known. But the peculiarities of its typical characters do not allow it to persist in *Trichiura*. No works on a change in the genus status of *khasiana* are known. I therefore suggest to establish a new genus, probably remaining monotypic, for this species:

B a o d e r a gen. nov.

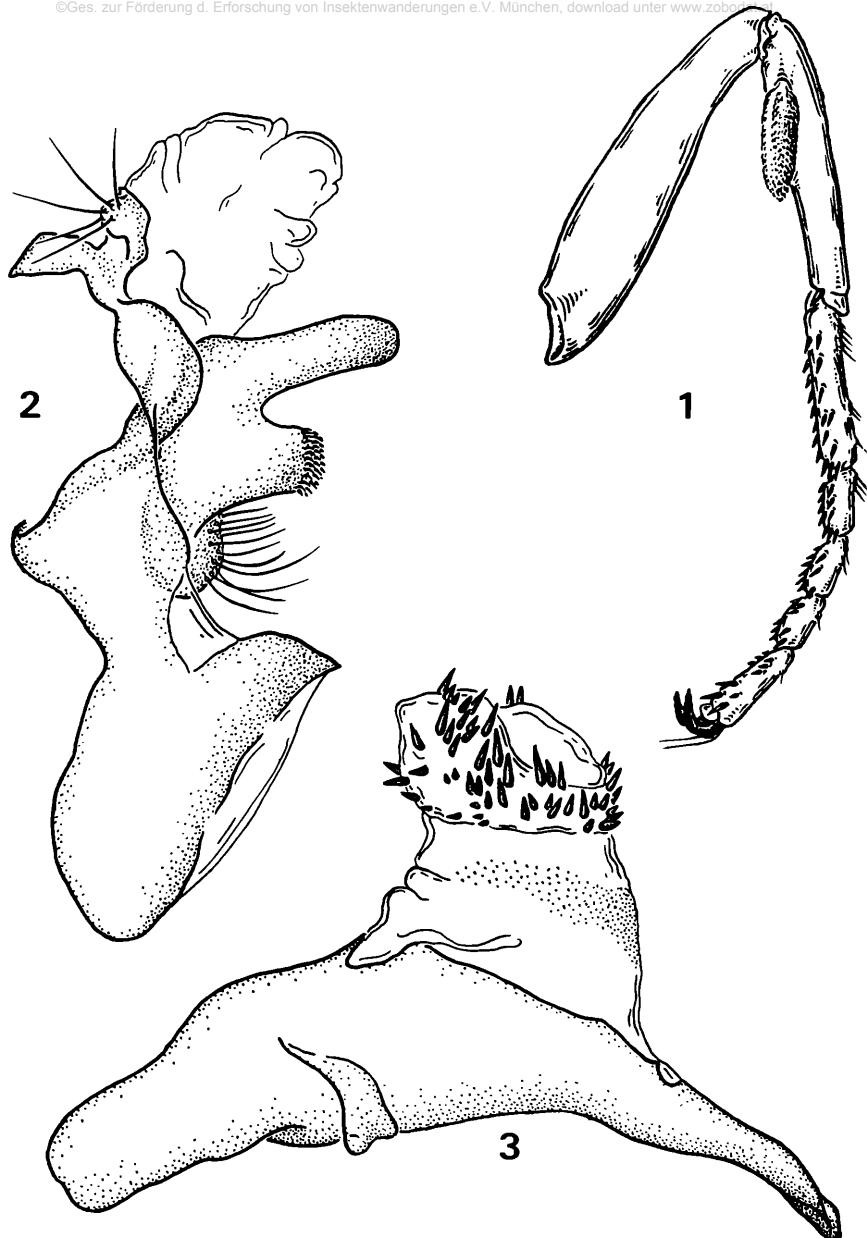
Type species: *Trichiura khasiana* MOORE, 1879.

Original description: "Upperside dark vinous-brown: Fore wing with ferruginous-brown veins and black longitudinal interspaces speckled with grey; crossed by three black pale-bordered lines – the first subbasal, second discal, and third marginal, the middle band wavy, the outer zigzag and ochreous-speckled; hind wing with very indistinct darker subbasal band. Underside uniform brown: fore wing with a few grey speckles at the apex; hind wing with indistinct subbasal darker band. Antennae, head, palpi, thorax, and legs dark brown; abdomen paler. Expanse 1 5/8 inch" (MOORE, 1879:82).

In all specimens I have seen (colour plate XVIIb, fig. 1) transversal bands of the forewing are not "black pale-bordered" nud medials ("subbasal" and "discal" of MOORE) are white and externa ("marginal" of MOORE) is rose-brown. Fore legs with short epiphysis (fig. 1).

Male genitalia (figs. 2, 3): uncus and gnathos absent. Tegumen narrow, band form adhered to cup-shaped vinculum. Socii considerably pushed dorsally, strongly sclerotized with long solitary setae. Valvae short; sacculus round with not numerous elongated setae, cucullus divided into two branches: upper – weakly flattened, smooth, turned inside; lower – round with numerous short curved pins. Juxta adhered from one hand to saccus and from another to aedeagus, which has tube-shaped base and flattened dorso-ventrally top.

8th sternite is a plate with two angular ledges on distal margin.



Figs. 1-3: *Baoderia khasiana*: 1) Foreleg of ♂; 2) male genitalia; 3) aedoeagus.

Range: the Himalayas, Sikkim (Khamar mts.).

Remark: Differs well from *Trichiura* by external signs (pattern of the wings, presence of the foreleg's epiphysis, venation) and by the structure of the male genitalia (absence of uncus and gnathos, strong shortening and modification of valvae, cup-shaped vinculum, numerous needle-shaped cornuti). The whole of these characters allows me to withdraw the genus *Baedera* gen. nov. from the subfamily Poecilocampinae (including *Trichiura*) and place it into Lasiocampinae, although its tribal status will not be determined prior to the study of the preimaginal stages.

References

MOORE, F. (1879): Descriptions of new Indian lepidopterous insects. Part 1. – Calcutta.
WITT, T. (1981): *Trichiura varenae* sp. n. (Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae). – Entomofauna
2(23):263-284.

Colour plate XVIIb (p. 657):

Baedera khasiana ♂



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